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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Economic Talks

IT is proper that emphasis be placed on the importance of the economic conference which opens in London this week between British Commonwealth Prime Ministers and Finance Ministers, but it is wrong to imagine that the event betokens any crisis, either existent or impending. The family of nations comprising the Commonwealth have many problems in common, solution to which is best obtained by close and constant exchange of views and the reviewing of policies. As the principal members of the Sterling bloc it falls on the British Commonwealth to establish and sustain the most effective means—economic and financial—of reducing and finally eliminating the adverse balance of dollar assets. This can only be achieved by unified action with the entire sterling area loyally adopting common policies. Britain, as the banker for the Sterling bloc, is expected to lead the way. For long past she has done this faithfully and is today nearer to bridging her own dollar gap than at any time since the end of the war. Moreover her balance of payments in the Sterling area places her in a healthier position than she has enjoyed for a considerable time.

IT is a matter for the record that Britain's Commonwealth partners have also been making strenuous efforts during the past year to improve the financial equilibrium of the Sterling bloc. The time is now obviously opportune for a thorough review of the situation on the highest possible level. There is need for still greater co-ordinated effort; for a closer dovetailing of policies. The prime urgency for the entire British Commonwealth is increased production of commodities which can find markets in the hard currency countries. The necessity has been stated time and again, but loses nothing of importance in its reiteration. It is bound to be one of the main themes of the forthcoming conference. And interrelated with it is the necessity for keeping gold dollar imports down to the minimum. If the conference can agree on a common programme designed to meet these two requirements it will accomplish something of truly practical value.

ANOTHER subject which some of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers have indicated they intend to thrash out at the conference is the convertibility of sterling. Hitherto, Britain's point of view on this delicate and complex issue has been accepted, but it is clear that Australia and South Africa believe that it is now an appropriate time to revise policy on Sterling convertibility. It will probably become the principal bone of contention at the conference. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has already publicly stated that he feels it would be premature to take the step which Mr. Menzies proposes, basing his attitude on the fact that not only has the dollar gap still to be closed, but when that has been accomplished, it would be wise to build up substantial dollar reserves before freeing sterling from its present international restrictions. It is essential that viewpoints on this highly controversial subject be reconciled in London during the coming days, for the future stability of the bloc will hinge on an amicable agreement regarding the policy of convertibility.

Kenya Police Fire On Menacing Tribesmen

Bevan Offers Advice To Eisenhower

London, Nov. 23. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, fiery Left Wing Labourite, told President-elect Dwight Eisenhower tonight that Britain would not support any extension of the Korean conflict to China. The rebel Labour leader told a packed rally here that it was time the United States government listened "with a little more respect" to Europe.

"Mr. Eisenhower must be told this nation will not support any solution (in Korea) which produces there which involves extension of the conflict in Korea against the Chinese nation," said Mr. Bevan.

"I say quite frankly, now that the new American administration is taking office, that it would be a very wise thing for the new administration to begin to listen with a little more respect to what Europe has to say,"—United Press.

India Revises Korea Truce Proposals

United Nations, Nov. 23. India today revised its controversial Korean truce plan in an effort to reunite Britain and the United States on policy for ending the war.

However, observers believed the new Indian proposal would not meet with the United States' approval. It does not set a definite date for the release of all prisoners.

Russia, meanwhile, sent the United Nations two changes in its own Korean proposal. The Russian amendments were understood to call for an immediate cease-fire and for handing repatriation of prisoners to the 11-nation Commission provided for in the original Russian draft.

The amendments provide that its decision would be by two-thirds majority, insuring that the Communists with their four votes could kill anything they did not like.

The Russian amendment served only to bring its resolution into the position already taken in the proposal by Poland.

In an effort to meet the strong American objections, the Indians today proposed at the United Nations that the prisoner repatriation commission recommend a "target date" for release of any war prisoners refusing to return to their homelands after the truce is signed.

"BEST CHANCE"

The revised Indian resolution was handed to the United Nations only a short time after Britain appealed to the United States not to abandon the Indian blueprint. Britain called the Indian resolution the "best chance" yet found to secure an armistice on acceptable terms in Korea.

The Indian plan is due to be discussed at an emergency conference tonight of 21 sponsors of the American-designed Korean truce proposal.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, flew here ahead of schedule from Ottawa to consult with his staff before the meeting, to be held at the American delegation headquarters at 11.20 a.m. GMT.

The revamped Indian blueprint contained these major changes in the original resolution:

1. A five-member repatriation commission would recommend to the projected East-West political conference on the Far East, a "target date" for deciding "detention" of any prisoners refusing to go home. The original resolution merely provided for sending the problem of their future to a Far East conference 90 days after the armistice. It made no reference to any date for their ultimate freedom.

UN JURISDICTION

2. If the political conference has reached no decision within 90 days, any prisoners of war still refusing to go home would be transferred from the jurisdiction of the neutral repatriation commission to the United Nations itself. The original merely left their future to the Far East conference and left them indefinitely—if the conference deadlocked—under the jurisdiction of the neutral repatriation group.

3. An "umpire" who would have a deciding vote in the repatriation commission would "at all times, be available to the commission and would act as its chairman unless otherwise agreed". The original merely provided for calling in an "umpire" if the other four members could reach no majority agreement on interpretation.

FIFTEEN KIKUYUS SLAIN, 27 WOUNDED

Thika, Kenya, Nov. 23. Fifteen natives were killed and 27 wounded today, when police fired on a large crowd of Kikuyu tribesmen at Kirawara in the Fort Hall reserve area of Kenya.

The police went to Kirawara when informed that a large crowd was gathering.

When a man was arrested and placed on a police lorry the crowd chanted and marched towards the police.

The police commander then released him and asked the crowd to disperse.

They continued to approach and he ordered part of the force to fire at their feet.

They did so but the crowd still approached. A general order to fire was then given.

But the crowd again approached in a menacing manner, an eye-witness said.

Another general order to fire was then given. Many arrests were made.

INDO-CHINA WAR

REBELS WIN VITAL CENTRE

Hanoi, Nov. 23. Son La, the biggest French centre in the Thai country of Indo-China's Tonkin province, has fallen to the Vietnamese rebels, the French High Command announced today.

Its forces had been ordered to retreat to Nam, a fortified camp surrounding a key airfield seven kilometres to the south.

Observers here said a few days ago the loss of Son La would be a blow to the French comparable to that of Hoa Binh last year.

French forces were yesterday reported to have been making a general withdrawal for 12 hours from positions protecting the approaches to Son La.

It was believed the French might make their stand at Nam.

(In Paris the greatest importance was attached to the Nam airfield, terminus of a continuous airfield, which has kept supplies and reinforcements moving when roads have been impassable. Some French experts thought the loss of Nam would lead to the collapse of the whole French defence in the Thai country.)

French Union forces were yesterday reported to have been making a general withdrawal for 12 hours from positions protecting the approaches to Son La.

Unofficial quarters in Hanoi said that last night the threat to the post was becoming grave and they doubted whether it would be held. It was believed the French might now make their stand at Nam.—Reuter.

£10,000 LIBEL SUIT

Nice, Nov. 23. Sir Bernard and Lady Docker are suing the Societe des Bains de Mer (the company which owns the Monte Carlo Casino) and the newspaper Nice-Matin, jointly for £10,000 damages.

They claim that they were libelled by a communiqué issued by the Casino.

The case will come before the Nice court in February. But first the court will have to decide whether the company, registered in the Principality of Monaco, falls within its jurisdiction.—Reuter.

Prince Charles' Birthday Picture



PLANE VANISHES WITH 52 MEN

Alaska, Nov. 23. A huge C-124 Globemaster, carrying 52 servicemen, vanished over Alaska's mountain-rimmed "graveyard of aeroplanes" early today while trying to land through heavy fog and lashing winds after a flight from the United States.

It was the third military aircraft to crash or vanish in the perilous Alaskan area in less than three weeks, leaving 91 persons dead or missing. A total of 189 persons have been lost in 18 crashes or disappeared over the jagged Alaskan "graveyard" in 10 months.

Search planes equipped with emergency life-saving equipment went aloft to look for the sky giant, the world's largest cargo transport plane, which was enroute from McChord Air Force Base in Tacoma, Washington, to a base near Anchorage. Carrying enough fuel to remain airborne until 6 a.m., the plane was letting down through the turbulent "Southwest Passage" for landing here.

DIFFICULT APPROACH

The jinxed passage is a precarious approach on which planes must dodge 5,000 to 6,000-foot peaks looming up off the ends of each wingtip. Aboard the plane, which was capable of carrying 200 troops, 2,000 miles without refuelling, were a crew of 11 and 41 passengers. The passengers, one of them a doctor, were returning to duty after a furlough in the United States. The pilot was Captain Kenneth Duvall, 37.

All the men were equipped with cold weather clothing, the plane flew through near-freezing temperatures over an area in which 98 persons were killed in 15 crashes in 52 days in 1951.

The C-124 was heard from last over Middleton Island, 157 miles southeast of Anchorage. It reported that it was flying through dense fog.

Two B-17 rescue planes of the Tenth Air Rescue Squadron were looking for the lost plane and 15 to 20 other planes took off at dawn on a full-scale search. The Globemaster took off from McChord Field at 2330 GMT Saturday.

OTHER DISASTERS

The worst previous Northwest disaster this year occurred on January 19 on the same route. A Korean airlift plane flying servicemen home crashed at Sandpoint, British Columbia, killing 30 of the 48 persons aboard.

A C-119 "flying boxcar" crashed near the top of 19,000-foot Mount Silverthorne on November 7, killing all 19 aboard. Still missing was another C-119 with 20 men aboard which disappeared on November 15 on a flight from Elmendorf to Kodiak, Alaska.

The plane missing today had a wing span of 123 feet and is 197 feet long. A plane of the same type went down at sea on March 23, 1951, carrying 53 persons.—United Press.

Christmas To Be Spent At Sandringham

London, Nov. 23. Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince Charles and Princess Anne, will spend Christmas at Sandringham.

The Queen-Mother and Princess Margaret are also expected to be there.

The departure of the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret from Buckingham Palace to their new home at Clarence House will probably be in the new year, so that they will be settled in for the Coronation.

During the Coronation period the Queen-Mother will be assisting the Queen in entertaining foreign royalty and Dominion statesmen. Some "overflow" guests may be staying at Clarence House.

TO VISIT FLEET

London, Nov. 24. The Duke of Edinburgh will visit ships of the Mediterranean Fleet and will spend a day at sea aboard the aircraft carrier, HMS Theseus, during his visit to Malta this week, the Admiralty announced today.

The Dukes is due in Malta on November 26 to present colours to three commands of the Third Commando Brigade.—Reuter.

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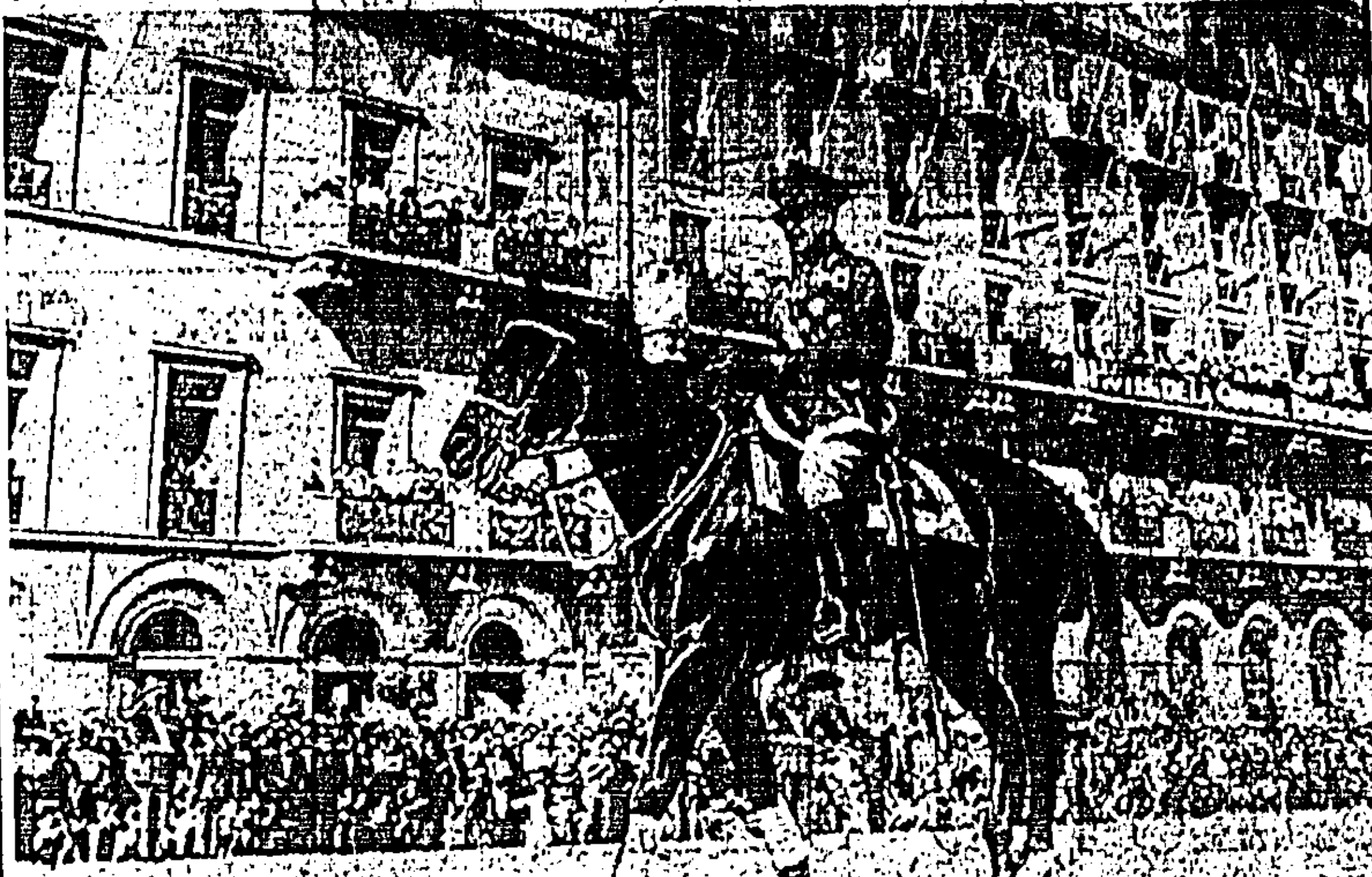
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Greece Celebrates An Anniversary



Greece recently celebrated the 12th anniversary of the defence of the country against Italian invasion, and King Paul of the Hellenes is shown as he rides between thousands of his people who line the streets for the Athens parade.—Express Photo.

Want Controls To Stay

Berno, Nov. 23.
In a national referendum today the Swiss people voted to allow the Federal Council to continue its wartime control of prices until December 31, 1956.
The vote was 488,480 in favour, and 289,402 against.
The price controls apply to rents as well as food prices.
In a second vote, the Swiss people also authorised the Federal Council to maintain its control over the importation of breadstuffs until the end of 1957.
The vote was 582,181 in favour, and 187,802 against.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET CLOSED

Cairo, Nov. 23.
The Egyptian Government issued a decree last night closing down the Alexandria Cotton Future Market until further notice.

The Government had limited cotton prices on Wednesday to a fall of one per cent in each session and a rise of three per cent.

Today's decree fixes the price of long-stapled Karnak cotton at 77.50 tallars (about £15), and short-stapled Ashmouni cotton at 60 tallars (about £13) per kanter (99.0403 lb avoirdupois).

The mainstay of Egypt's national economy has been falling recently.

The Government agreed earlier this week to give the industry a £255,000,000 guarantee.

The guarantee covers commercial bank loans to farmers up to £245,000,000, and loans by cotton export firms up to £10,000,000.—Reuter.

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28. F. The Big Trees
29. F. Manilla
30. S. The Brethren Vell.

Gold Mine Area Facing A Major Depression

Ottawa, Nov. 23.
The dread spectre of depression has begun to haunt the once fabulously-prosperous gold mining areas of Northern Ontario and Quebec.

Some of the newer mines are faced with the prospect of a complete shut-down. Others are curtailing operations to handle only richer ores as a means of surviving between the two mill stones of steadily rising costs and diminishing returns.

Despair is sweeping over communities based on the production of the yellow metal, communities which once were the bell-wether of Canada's industrial development.

The Federal Government is being warned by repeated delegations from the gold mining regions that the industry faces disaster unless help is forthcoming.

It is the hardness of the Canadian dollar that is causing hard times in the gold camps. Two years ago, the fixed price for gold, 35 dollars per ounce in United States funds, meant that Canadian producers were getting 38.50 dollars as the Canadian dollar was at a discount of ten per cent in terms of American funds.

Now that the Canadian dollar commands a premium over United States currency, the return in Canadian dollars to the gold mines has been slashed to about 33.50 dollars an ounce.

Labour costs have continued to rise and many mines working in comparatively lean ore are near to breaking point.

OTHER SHADOWS
The mining industry, weighed down by threat to the gold areas, is under other shadows. Lead and zinc prices have fallen in two as a result of the price break since October 1. A similar situation is swiftly developing in zinc following the decision of the British Government to liquidate part of its emergency stockpiles.

Many producers of lead and zinc have abandoned plans for expansion until a better day. Some of the less prosperous and well established mines have ceased operation altogether.

While producers of copper, nickel, uranium, iron, cobalt and asbestos never had it better with a firm and hungry demand and high prices, there is a tendency to note what has happened to lead and zinc and wonder what will happen if the abnormal demand for those, too, is suddenly reduced.

The gold mines were one of Canada's great mainstays during the depression years. It has stunned the residents of these perennially-rich areas to learn that even gold is not depression-proof.

REGARDED GLUMLY
Government spokesmen have thrown out hints that the Canadian dollar might return reasonably soon to par or, perhaps, even a discount, although it is made clear that no official

World Peanut Production

Washington, Nov. 23.
The United States Agriculture Department's Office of Foreign Agriculture Relations today forecast world peanut production in 1952 at 10,200,000 short tons.

While this volume of production would represent a drop of only one per cent from 1951, it would be the smallest output since 1931, the office reported in its weekly publication.

The expected decline was largely due to a loss of 130,000 tons in production from the United States, China, French West Africa and British West Africa, the report said.

India—the top major producing area reporting an increase in output—would show a ten per cent gain over 1951 production and this would raise the total Asian harvest by some 100,000 tons.—Reuter.

Greek General In Belgrade

Belgrade, Nov. 23.
A Greek military delegation arrived here today by train from Athens on a week's visit to the Yugoslav Army.

The head of the delegation, General Ioannou, said he had been impressed by the discipline, morale and alertness of troops he had inspected en route to Skopje.

As they left the station, crowds clapped.
The visit is a return of a Yugoslav army visit to Greece last September.—Reuter.

Population Explosion Danger

Warning Of Menace To India

Washington, Nov. 23.
A group of population experts said today that India's attempt to reduce its birth rate is a desperate race against time, with famine and Communism waiting for the country if the race is lost.

"Population Bulletin," monthly publication of the Population Reference Bureau, private organization of Washington, said a "population explosion" will occur within India unless births are reduced before medicine and technology further lower the death rate.

It said that modern techniques have cut mortality rates almost overnight in other heavily populated countries, such as Ceylon and Japan.

A more rapid increase in numbers would more than cancel out any gains in agricultural and industrial production which may accrue from the (Indian) five-year plan.

PATIENCE NEEDED
"Any despoiling of the current hunger and misery of the people would inevitably invite Communist infiltration. For the hungry dissatisfied people are ripe for the glowing but empty promises of Communist agitators."

"Indian leaders are aware that in the present contest they are working desperately against time. The Government's courageous attempts to examine its population problem objectively deserves the co-operation and support of the free world."

"Ways should be found to help India help herself. But unless this is done within the framework of her own democracy and culture without imposing Western patterns, bitter antagonisms might develop."

"Time is the all-important factor, but plans geared to the Western tempo will be self-defeating. Unlimited patience and foresight is needed." — United Press.

Judge Finds Club Notice Ambiguous

London, Nov. 23.
Mr. William Ronald Marshall was granted a declaration in the Chancery Division that an extraordinary general meeting of Grimsby Golf Club, Hatch End, Middlesex, was not properly held.

Mr. Marshall, a surveyor and estate agent, of Sunbury-gardens, Mill Hill brought an action against the 14 members of the club's committee. He asked for a declaration that his expulsion from the club was void, or had not been confirmed by the extraordinary general meeting.

It was stated for Mr. Marshall that he made a derogatory remark in the locker-room after he thought he had lost some money. The committee accepted his apology.

He denied that he was "high-handed and truculent" with the professional Mr. Marshall was expelled in December, 1950. In his judgment, Mr. Justice Viscey said the wording of the notice convening the extraordinary general meeting of members was ambiguous.

The error in the notice was a serious omission from the procedure prescribed by the rules and, rather reluctantly, the judge had to hold that the action succeeded because the meeting had been imperfectly summoned.

ENTITLED TO FOUR WIVES

Karachi, Nov. 23.
Pakistan civil servants were informed today that civil servants would be entitled to the maximum of four wives each. The former ruling provided that civil servants must only have one wife since polygamy was not recognized by the Government of British India.—France-Press.

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New Approach To The Problem Of Korea?

JAPANESE OFFER ON DEBTS

Announcement By The Treasury

London, Nov. 23. The Treasury, in an announcement today, permitted British holders of Japanese pre-war external bonds to accept Japan's debt settlement offer to her American and British creditors.

Details were also published today of the terms offered by Japan.

The offer and the other announcement merely spell out in technical language the debt settlement terms agreed in New York on September 26 after a lengthy conference.

In substance the terms are that Japan is paying up in full on some \$450,000,000 worth of dollar and sterling bonds, including full payment of all arrears of interest, and her creditors for their part have granted her some extension of time in which to do it.

Foreign financial opinion has been very favourably impressed. As the National City Bank of New York has remarked, "private investment in Japanese industry should gain in the future through the prompt action of the Japanese Government in offering such a satisfactory settlement of its pre-war external debts."

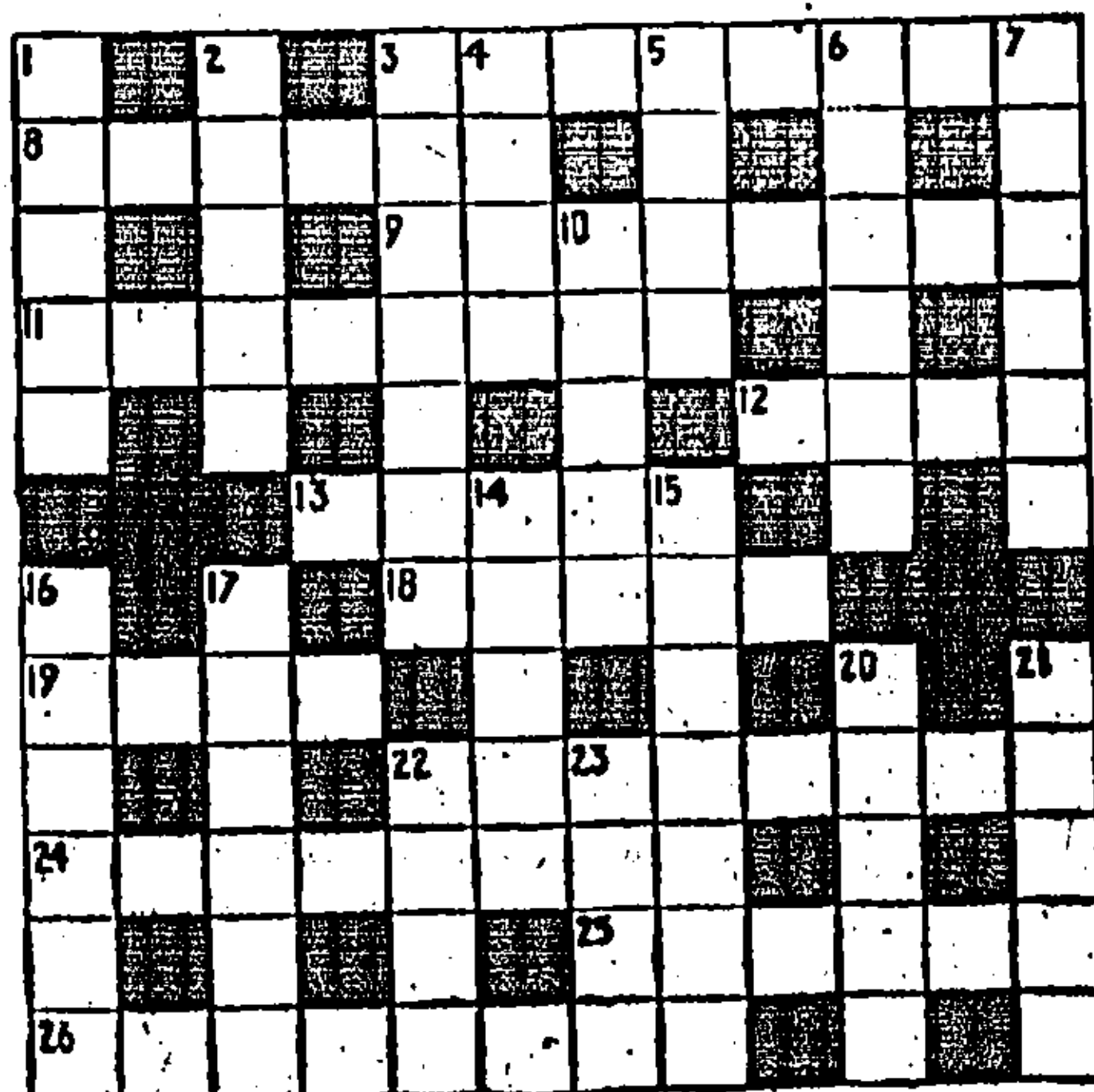
Since the agreement was reached in September, Japanese bonds have attracted substantial buyers. They have risen to high levels despite some selling by previous speculative buyers, who were taking their profits. Big profits have been made on them in recent years, as prices have soared to several times the depressed levels.—Reuter.

Turning Of The Tide?

London, Nov. 23. Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, 63-year-old leading British historian, in a lecture broadcast tonight said that the victory of the Western constitutional spirit in the Turkish elections of 1950 is a landmark which may herald even signify a turn of the political tide in the world as a whole.

Professor Toynbee, Director of studies in the Royal Institute of International Affairs and Research Professor of International History at the University of London, was speaking of the Islamic peoples' reactions to some aspects of Western technology and Western nationalism.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Birds (8).
6 Expand (6).
9 Pushing through (6).
12 Acted similarly (6).
14 Tie up (4).
15 Top room (5).
16 Parts of the feet (5).
19 Measure of land (4).
22 Cause to believe (8).
24 Turns aside (8).
25 Infrequently (6).
26 Honours (8).

DOWN
1 Own (5).
2 Unadorned (5).
3 Secrecy (7).
4 Rain hard (4).
5 Place of land (4).
6 Prayer (6).
7 Very sweet (6).
10 Prove wrong (5).
14 Doctrine (5).
15 Divisions (7).
16 Male bird (6).
17 Impels (6).
20 Bow-legged (5).
21 Burglar's tool (5).
22 Wan (4).
23 Repose (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Subsidies, 7 Alert, 8 Observer, 10 Honour, 13 Smarter, 16 Suda, 17 Acme, 20 Egoist, 20 Rare, 21 Tomatoes, 22 Resist, 27 Allent, 28 Trend, 29 Descends, Down: 1 Laths, 2 Henna, 3 Start, 4 Step, 5 Devout, 6 Stress, 8 Breast, 11 Omega, 12 Crisis, 14 Refect, 15 Sails, 16 Dooms, 18 Empire, 19 Organs, 20 Meats, 23 Oiled, 24 Study, 25 Kneer.

Tokyo Hopes

DESIRE FOR QUICK SOLUTION

Tokyo, Nov. 24.

The imminent visit of United States President-elect Eisenhower to Korea has raised much hope and expectation here.

Military authorities in Tokyo are hoping that it will mean a new approach to the tangle of problems connected with Korea.

They have regretted the apparent acceptance of military and political stalemate. They have deplored the opportunities given to the Communists to build up their strength.

There is little certainty of agreement about what action should be taken, but everyone wants action of some sort. There are, however, headaches in store for Mr. Eisenhower.

It is expected that a need or demand for action will place a difficult decision before him, for it appears that he is expected to stop, or lighten, the strain on American lives and resources in Korea.

Many on-the-spot appreciations of the Korea situation suggest that the solution, if it is wanted quickly, would be more certain if the American commitment were increased instead of diminished. Otherwise, presuming military action is the answer to the political problem, American lives can only be spared if the United Nations waits for a more complete build-up of South Korean forces.

These are not now considered sufficient to lighten the load much for the Americans, even in a purely infantry role. The oncoming winter is also likely to defer action if it is decided that military action is required. A good deal of military thinking here suggests that only military pressure can achieve a necessary political solution. That military pressure at this stage would still need all the American units now engaged. It is true that there are more South Koreans in the line. But there is also heavier Communist pressure.

There has been an improvement in the number of reserve troops, but military observers here are no prospect of an additional easing of the American burden in the near future by the replacement of United States troops by still more Koreans or by other Asians.

It is known that the Republic of Korea would most strongly oppose the use of Japanese troops as strongly as the present Japanese Government would refuse to make them available.

IN SIX MONTHS? It is uncertain how President Rhee would react to an offer of military manpower from Formosa. This would raise difficult, possibly explosive, problems. South Korean comment already demonstrates fears that the country, already mostly destroyed, would be

come a battleground for a new Chinese civil war.

It is, however, considered just possible that within about six months South Korean armies could largely replace American infantry in the battlefield. Until then, action would involve Americans heavily. It is estimated.

As a purely military problem isolated from politics and the complication of what lies across the Yalu, the campaign in Korea, in the opinion of most military men here, resolves into a matter of making use of superior United Nations equipment.

General Van Fleet now has reserves, air superiority and control at sea. He has already shown the Communists, with a sea invasion feat for training purposes, that he could land on the Korean coast and cut in behind the Communist front line.

COULD BE DONE

It is regarded as certain as can be in military matters that the United Nations could go in behind the Communists and cut them up.

It would be costly, but it could be done, and it would be cheaper in lives than any attempt to breach the greatly strengthened and vastly complicated main line of resistance which the Communists have constructed in depth in the Korean mountains.

Any such action would involve Americans and, while it is asked, would this lead? To the Yalu? Would it force a political settlement on the Communists? Would it bring more Chinese into Korea? Perhaps even Soviet help? Perhaps a great extension of battle in an area where, statistically, it will not pay the West to become involved?

Those are some of the problems which will be facing Mr. Eisenhower. They do not encourage any hope of easy, or quick, solutions. The President's response, however, is expected to produce new life in Western thinking about Korea and other Asian problem-points.—Reuter.

Worse Off Under The Communists

Washington, Nov. 23. The State Department said today that living standards for the Russians had gone down, possibly by one-third, since the Communists took power.

The series of five-year plans has been directed mostly toward building of heavy industry, re-armed by war preparations, the Department said. "Figures indicate that in 1950 the average worker could buy with what he earned about two-thirds as much as a worker in St. Petersburg in 1913."

The Department made this estimate in a new 90-page booklet called "Let Freedom Ring," printed for initial distribution in the United States and overseas.

The booklet seeks to offset Moscow propaganda claims for life in the Soviet Union and gives an account of Western efforts to block Communist expansion.

Most of the workers in the Soviet Union earn no more than 550 roubles (about £60) a month, not nearly enough to buy a man's suit of poor quality. This contrasts with earnings of up to 7,000 roubles (about £840) a month in the executive levels plus important extras. A lieutenant in the Red Army gets 100 times as much as a private whose pay is five roubles (nearly 10 shillings) a month.—Reuter.

Youths Sentenced

Berlin, Nov. 23. A Communist court in Schwerin sentenced seven youths to a total of 60 years imprisonment for allegedly distributing West Berlin newspapers and attacking Communist officials. West Berlin Socialists reported today.—United Press.

New Brazilian Envoy In London



Senator Samuel de Souza Leão Thiele, the new Brazilian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, arrives in London with his wife and two daughters, Veronique and Elizabeth, to take up his new appointment. — Express Photo.

London Revival Of Empire Economic Union

London, Nov. 23.

The publication of "Commonwealth Co-operation 1952-53"—the first edition of a year book for Empire businessmen—marks the revival of the Empire Economic Union, an organisation which played an important part in the formulation of the Empire trade policy during the inter-war years.

The Union was founded in 1929 by the first Lord Melchett and the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery to carry out studies into the problems of Empire trade and other matters with a view to developing a policy of Empire economic expansion.

Among the most important of its publications during the following years was a series of specimen trade agreements between the United Kingdom and Empire countries. Though differing a good deal in detail, they formed a basis for the Agreements of the 1932 Ottawa Conference on Empire trade.

The importance of the part played by the Union in propagating the principles of Imperial Preference can be judged from the fact that Mr. R. B. Bennett, the then Prime Minister of Canada, who presided over the Ottawa Conference, kept a bound volume of all the Union's publications by his side throughout the proceedings.

But recently the Empire Economic Union fell on hard times. "During the war and for a long time afterwards," Sir Herbert Williams, M.P., the Union's Hon. Secretary, said, "the work was too heavy for the body to sell anything, and for that reason people forgot the importance to this country and the Empire of both Imperial Preference and protection."

FIRST PROJECT

"This lack of interest made it difficult for the Union to obtain the necessary money to enable it to continue its research work. Accordingly, about 18 months ago, the work was temporarily suspended. But later, as a result of renewed interest, it became possible to resume our activities. Our first project has been the publication of an Empire year book, which we hope to produce annually in future."

"Commonwealth Co-operation 1952-53" is the work of the Union's research staff, headed by Mr. Ronald S. Russell. In his foreword, Mr. Russell writes: "Despite the successful outcome of the policy of developing and extending Imperial Preference approved at the Ottawa Conference 20 years ago, since 1947 Empire and Commonwealth countries have been prohibited by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from increasing any existing preferences or introducing any new ones."

GROWING FEELING

"Feeling is growing in European countries that economic arrangements should be made which would involve at least a change in the most favoured Nation Clause from the unconditional to the conditional form. This would make possible the establishment of an effective preferential system not only in the Empire and Commonwealth but also in Western Europe without any infringement of national sovereignty."

Mr. Russell notes that nearly all commodities are produced in some part of the Commonwealth, but there are several in which it is not self-sufficient. The most vital of these is petroleum, but huge strides have been made in its development in the last few years, especially as a result of discoveries in Canada.

Attempt On Life Of Editor

Istanbul, Nov. 23.

Two medical specialists were flown from Ankara to Malatya in central Turkey today and operated on a newspaper editor, Ahmet Emin Yalman, shot while reporting a speech by Premier Adnan Menderes there last night.

Sixty-three-year-old Mr. Yalman, who was hit by five bullets, was reported after the operation to be out of danger.

The motive for the attack was unknown. Mr. Yalman, editor and part proprietor of the Liberal Independent newspaper, Vatan, was accompanying the Prime Minister on a propaganda tour.—Reuter.

SCHACHT GOING TO SYRIA

Hamburg, Nov. 23. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the former German Reichsbank President, said today he would fly to Damascus shortly, probably on December 8, at the invitation of the Syrian Government.

He had been asked to advise the Syrian Government on a reorganisation of her economy and finances.—Reuter.

Discovery Under St. Peter's

Vatican City, Nov. 23. A stone engraved portrait of St. Peter has been found under the basilica that bears his name and is further proof that the first Pope was buried there, a woman archaeologist has announced.

Prof. Margherita Guarducci of Rome University told the Pontifical Academy of Archaeology last night that the portrait was found in a niche of a pagan cemetery forming part of the vast underground of St. Peter's basilica.

Two heads were engraved in the stone niche, one scarcely visible but the other showing an old, bald-headed man with great eyes, a pronounced furrowed brow and pointed beard, Prof. Guarducci said. An inscription, which she said referred to the Saint's body, read: "Pray for Christian men buried near your body." Preceding the inscription was the word Petrus, Latin for Peter.

Nearly were the statues of pagan gods, such as Apollo and Minerva, indicating that the stone portrait predated the original basilica which the Emperor Constantine built on the spot.

Five cardinals were among the academy audience which heard Prof. Guarducci.

Two years ago, Pope Pius XII announced that 10 years' excavations beneath St. Peter's had confirmed the tradition that it was the burial place of the first Pope.—Associated Press.

CABINET IS RESHUFFLED

La Paz, Nov. 23.

President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who won control of Bolivia in a bloody revolution last April, reshuffled his Cabinet today to solidify his control of the Government.

There had been reports for several days that he would reorganise with a group of men who remained personally loyal to him.

The old Cabinet was picked by Vice-President Herman Siles Siles before Paz Estenssoro arrived from exile. As Siles' term expired, Paz Estenssoro asked to take over the Government. Only six members of the Siles Cabinet were retained.

ZIONIST DENIAL OF ALLEGATIONS MADE AT TRIAL

Jerusalem, Nov. 23.

The Zionist Executive, at a conference in Jerusalem today, rejected anti-Zionist allegations made at the Prague trial as a fabric of falsehoods.

It declared that the trial was designed to fan anti-Semitic instincts.

The evidence given by the Israeli, Mordechai Oran, was extracted by force and was particularly shocking, it stated. The Israeli Cabinet will make a statement on Monday, a spokesman said.

Observers believe that Premier Ben Gurion himself may speak, rejecting charges against Israeli leaders, diplomats and nationals.

The spokesman denied reports that Israel was considering recalling her Minister in Prague, Dr. Koubovi, said to have been mentioned in the trial as being linked with anti-Czech activities.

Dr. Koubovi would return to report after the trial, the spokesman added.—Reuter.

PRAGUE STATEMENT

Vienna, Nov. 23. Prague Radio today denied accusations that Czechoslovakia's treason trial—in which nine of the accused are of Jewish origin—has revealed a new Government policy of anti-Semitism.

Explaining the recurrent mention of Zionists and Israeli diplomats during the trial, the radio said that the trial accused, Rudolf Slansky, chose anti-Semitism to "create an impenetrable belt around his espionage centre."

Slansky is a former Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

To support its denial the radio broadcast an extract from yesterday's court questioning of Andre Simon, one of the accused.

Simon: "I am of Jewish origin."

Court: "In what countries does anti-Semitism exist?" Simon: "In the United States and Britain."

Court: "In what state is racism and anti-Semitism banned by law?" Simon: "In the Soviet Union."

ANOTHER 'CONFESSION'

The radio continued its coverage of the trial with a report of the "confession" of Josef Frank, former Deputy Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Frank is accused of military treason. Observers believe a verdict of guilty on this count may carry the death sentence.

Grim Story In Orissa

New Delhi, Nov. 23. A case of human sacrifice was reported today from a village in Orissa Province.

The report said that a 15-year-old boy had been sacrificed to appease the God of Destruction, Shiva, according to local tradition. In the Thakurpara village tradition, the stone offered at the altar in the temple of this god should be sacrificed by human blood.

To comply with the tradition, the report said, the villagers seized a 15-year-old boy who was then slaughtered on the temple altar to appease the "cruel god."

The report added that the authorities were unaware of the sacrifice until the boy's decapitated body was discovered.—France-Press.

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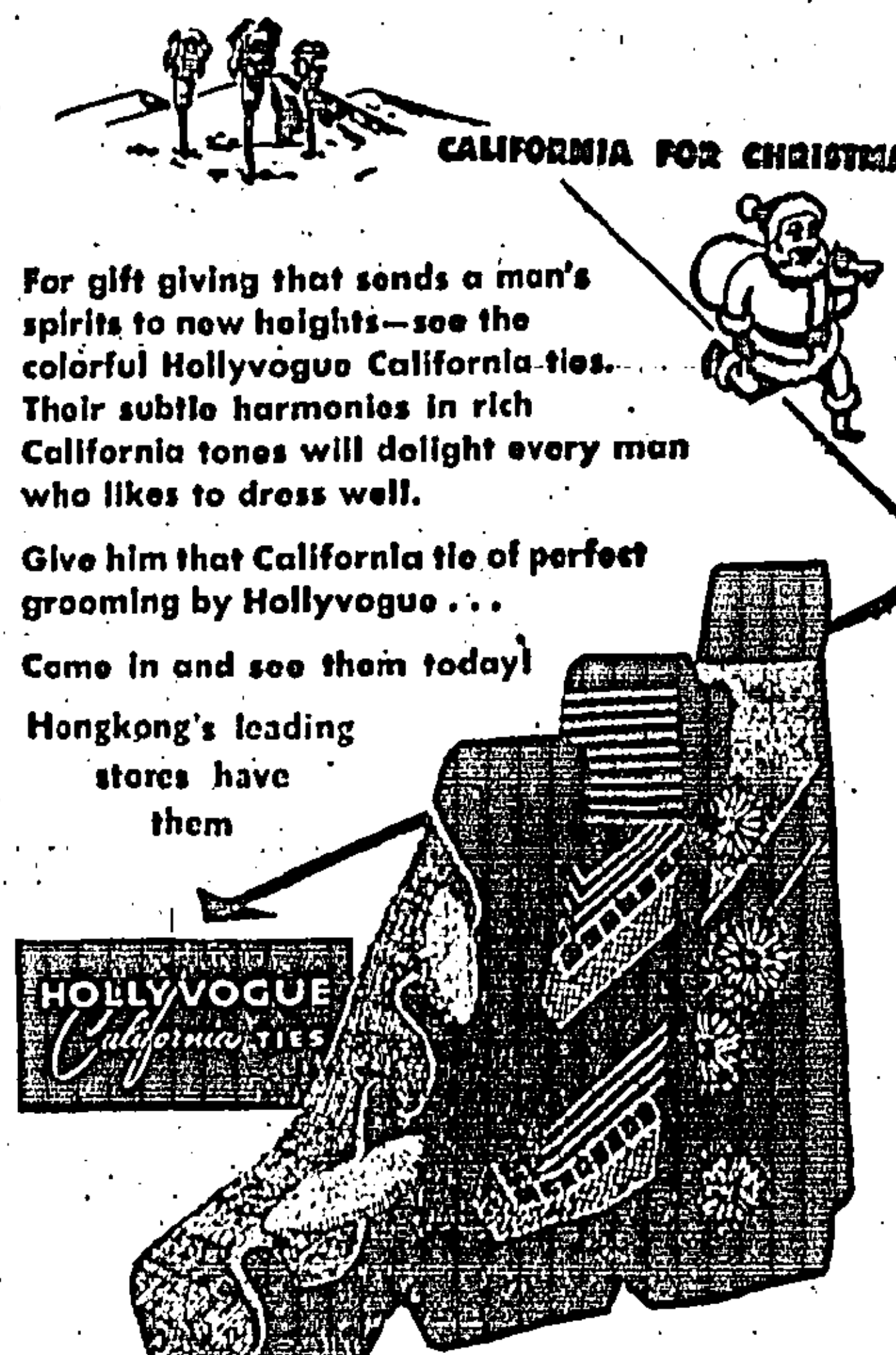
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"Gently, copper—lay even yer little finger on me and I could probably get yer a month for assault."

London Express Service

"PREP" SCHOOL FOR SANDHURST

By J. W. Taylor

WHEN the mysterious fifth Duke of Portland, a lonely self-isolated man, built an extraordinary series of underground rooms and tunnels at enormous expense at his country seat of Welbeck Abbey a hundred years ago, he little guessed to what use the rooms would eventually be put.

They are to become classrooms, a gymnasium and a laboratory for a new boarding school the Army is setting up next year to provide suitable candidates for regular commissions in the technical corps. It will offer a free, two-year education to 75 boys of about 16 years of age from the Midlands, the North of England and Scotland every year who wish to go to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Special consideration will be given to boys who would normally have to leave school at that age in order to earn their living.

Welbeck Abbey, erected on the site of an 11th century monastery and standing in a 3,000-acre estate which was once part of Sherwood Forest, has been in the hands of the dukes of Portland for over three centuries. The extensive grounds, with a lake 1½ miles long, Italian sunk garden and magnificent trees, have a rare beauty, but the mansion has a singularly unattractive frontage and is chiefly remarkable for its superb library and chapel—the results of the fifth Duke's astonishing eccentricity.

RECLUSE

THIS excessively shy and morbid recluse, who locked himself away in a few rooms, and had two letter-boxes on his outer door, for messages and mail 'in' and 'out', first built a tunnel, wide enough for two carriages to pass 1½ miles long,

so that he could go unseen to nearby Worksop whenever a journey could not be avoided. Incidentally, when he chose to go farther, such as London, his carriage, the sun blinds carefully drawn, used to be hoisted on a railway truck at Worksop.

Then he constructed a vast underground ballroom, 174 by 64 feet, suites of rooms, a long conservatory, the whole linked by corridors, along some of which run narrow gauge tracks which were used to bring food on waggons from the kitchen to the dining rooms. The rooms all have skylights, and at night they were illuminated by thousands of gas jets, now superseded by an intricate electric light system. The duke also installed central heating. The story goes that although he did his best to shun his acquaintances, he was on the most friendly terms with the hundreds of workmen employed on his crazy building enterprises, each man receiving a gift of a donkey and an umbrella so as to make travelling through the park more comfortable.

CHARACTER

THE Titchfield library, with its wood-panelled walls, fine fireplace and many famous paintings, and the Chapel, containing giant scale columns of pink marble, some outstanding bronze work and a remarkable altar-piece, were built by a later generation. These will now form part of Welbeck College and should be a great asset to the character of the new school.

"This is an entirely new venture for the Army," explained the Bursar, Major-General (retired) C. de Lisle Gausson, CB, MC, who was Engineer-in-Chief India in 1947, and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief War Office from 1948 to 1949.

Unlike the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, a student will not

be enrolled in the Army before entering, but his parents will be required to sign an undertaking that he will be regarded as a candidate for Sandhurst and, if successful, will serve at least five years as a regular officer on the active list, and membership of the Combined Cadet Force contingent will be obligatory. During part of the normal school holidays the boys will visit both military and civil establishments to supplement the instruction given at the College.

CURRICULUM

OTHERWISE, the college will be run on the same lines as other boarding schools, and there will be no class distinction whatever in selecting suitable boys. The curriculum will be tied in with that of Sandhurst and stress will be placed on science and mathematics. Tuition, board, lodging and maintenance will be provided free and boys will each receive four shillings a week pocket money, but contribution towards living expenses will be charged according to parental means. Where the parents' net income is less than three hundred pounds a year, they will not be required to make any contribution, and the maximum will be 30 a term.

The playing fields adjoin the Army and there will be many opportunities for sport. There will be sailing and rowing on the lake, as lovely a cricket ground as any college could have, tennis and squash courts, a swimming pool, and the College will run a rugby XV.

The board of governors is representative of all education, Vice-Chancellors of some universities, headmasters of public, secondary and grammar schools and technical colleges—and has representatives of industry and trade unions, one distinguished retired officer (General Sir Bernard Paget), and a minimum



The vast underground ballroom of Welbeck Abbey, which will be used as a gymnasium.

number of serving officers is selected from those especially concerned with the staff of the college.

The headmaster is Mr D. A. Rickards, M. A., who was educated at Sedburgh School and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he read Natural Science and got his blue for cross-country and the three miles. He is now a housemaster at Royal Armoured Corps, but the problem is acute in the technical branches—and especially in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers—where the Army is in direct competition with industry.

The purpose behind the College is to attract boys who would not normally consider making the Army their career and help make good the growing shortage of officers in the technical corps. There is little difficulty in finding officers for infantry regiments or the Royal Artillery, but the problem is acute in the technical branches—and especially in the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers—where the Army is in direct competition with industry.

HE PAYS FOR SMASH HITS

New York.
FRANK RUSSELL, 52-year-old business man, smiled as he wrote out cheques for \$12,214.

The money was to pay for 3,408 windows broken by boys all over America during the baseball season.

Mr Russell was fulfilling a pledge he made 40 years ago when he was caught by a policeman after breaking a window in a street game.

"Some day," he said, "I'll pay for every window which kids break."

FROM his poor start, Russell became a millionaire—it is incidental that he made his money in the glass business—and distributed cards to children to give to house-owners whose windows they smashed.

AMERICA COLUMN
from
NEWELL ROGERS

world making pictures riles the local trades unions. But over their objections 17 films are planned for foreign shooting next year. They include "King Arthur" and the "Round Table" to be made in England and "Brigadoon" to be filmed in Scotland and England.

WITHOUT offering an explanation, the Government pointed out in a report that, while the number of men in prison has dropped by 1,162, the number of women prisoners has risen by 282.

THE contents of their handbags are no joke to American policewomen. This is what one carries in Richmond, Virginia: six bandages, a bottle of anesthetic, six bandage pads, a roll of adhesive tape, a tourniquet, a pair of scissors, a bottle of ammonia, a bottle of aspirin, a balloon, a revolver, two books of "Hickety" for car offenders, a company's team all over the map of the city, and a book of

How it must look from No 10

By William Barkley

THE result of the American election means a great deal to Mr Churchill. It was a question mark in his mind in regard to foreign policy when he prepared his speech for the new session of Parliament.

He said in that speech: "We will no doubt have a clearer view of the whole situation after the result of the election is known."

The Socialist Party burst into laughter. "Which election?" they cried. "Do you mean Wycombe?"—for it was polling day there too.

Mr Churchill gazed at them in astonishment. It looked as if he had forgotten all about Wycombe.

He said: "I mean the election in the U.S."

NEXT: A MEETING

WHEN Mr Winston Churchill was in America in March 1946, he went to Richmond, Virginia, with General Eisenhower.

They drove through crowded streets side by side in an open car. There were as many cries of "Good old Ike" as of "Good old Winnie." Mr Churchill addressed the Gentlemen of Virginia, as the members of the State legislative chamber are called.

He made them a fine speech but they were not satisfied. They sat for several minutes clapping hands.

In the House of Commons it is against the rules to clap hands. In the Chamber of Virginia it is against the rules to make any other kind of demonstration.

So there they sat for several minutes clapping hands. It was their way of saying, after hearing Mr Churchill: "Now we want Ike."

General Eisenhower sat stiffly beside Mr Churchill on the dais, making no acknowledgment. As the clapping continued he rose to his feet.

He made them a fine speech too. It was one sentence. All he said was: "Gentlemen, I am here today and you are to be here today as side-de-camp to Winston Churchill."

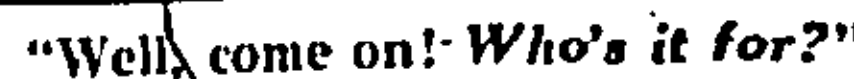
FINALLY: A QUOTE

A FAVOURITE Eisenhower quote shows a certain identity of thought between the two men: "If a man can't get what he wants to say on a single page then it isn't worth reading."

Those words almost duplicated Churchill's famous wartime directive on memoranda.



Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Dukes of Portland, which will house a new Army College to fit boys for the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.



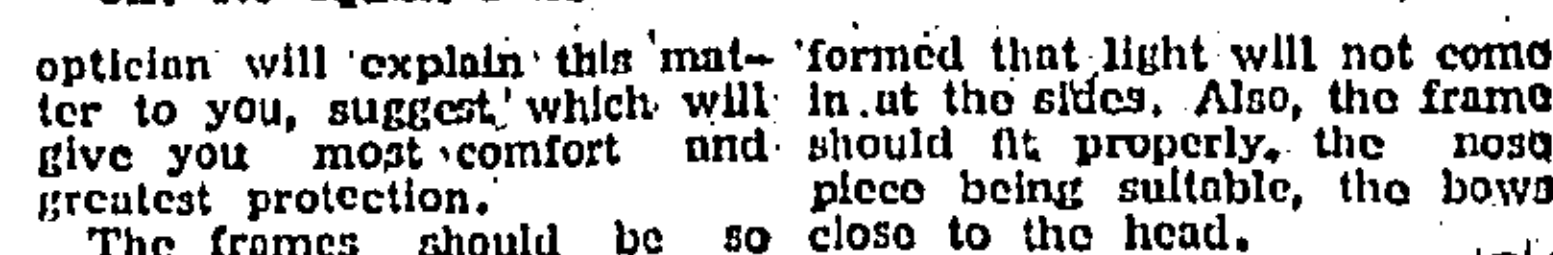
1-54E (Solution on Page 10)

1, Q-Kt2; threat 2, BxQ (ch)
1... RxQ, P-B6; 2, K-K
1... R-KB6; 2, Q-Kt8.

London Express Service

The grey satin sheath evening dress has a wide panel of pleats let in. The bodice is lavishly embroidered with pearls. The box-shaped grey jacket is worked to match—and lined with white fur. (Pierre Balmain.)

To prevent piano keys from turning yellow, do not clean them with water. Rub the keys with a soft cloth moistened with denatured or wood alcohol.



up to a nice party dress, and she was

another, larger figure, who glares in anger. "This is the palace of King Frost, and it is being invaded. That's what the others said." The Chamberlain frowns. "Lock him up and report him to the King!"

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Dance: 21, Cent: 22, Clear: 23,
 Brown: 24, Radiant: 25, Evening: 26,
 4, Cup: 3, Gelatine: 6, Rose: 8, 5
 9, Petrol: 11, (port)Abis: 12, Man
 10, Pine: 17, 2750: 28, Note.

... ..

Q-Kt2; threat 2, BxQ (ch)
... RxQ, P-B6; 2, K-K
... R-KB6; 2, Q-Kt8.

.....

**Don't
forget
your
Rupert
Annual**

By ALICE AIDEN

THE influence of separates and the current trend of adding or subtracting to achieve a different look with the same clothes, shows up in the new clothes for the younger crowd. Embossed cotton used for this outfit. The bodice has a brilliant, button fastening and is made with an asymmetrical closing. The sleeveless look is achieved by turnback, notched cuffs. A separate embroidered errand blouse with a Peter Pan collar gives the dress a daytime look, but minus the blouse it reads as a place party dress.

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"SOOCHOW"	Keelung	Noon 26th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nanyang, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 2nd Dec.
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"FOOCHOW"	Keelung	Noon 6th Dec.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 8th Dec.
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 9th Dec.
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ARRIVALS FROM		
"CHANGSHA"	Kobe	29th Nov.
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"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	5th Dec.

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"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	29th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	6th Dec.
"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Dec.
"CLYTONEUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Dec.

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Sails	Sails	Arrives
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Sailed	In Port, H.M. Wharf	
G. "ANTHOCHEUS"	do	30th Nov.
G. "CLYTONEUS"	do	7th Dec.
G. "ASTYANAX"	do	17th Dec.
G. "PATROCLUS"	do	24th Dec.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	31st Dec.
G. "ASTYANAX"	25th Nov.	10th Jan. 1953
G. "PATROCLUS"	5th Dec.	17th Jan. 1953
G. "ANTHOCHEUS"	12th Dec.	24th Jan. 1953

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82 Billion Dollars Paid Out

Washington, Nov. 23. United States foreign aid between 1940 and 1951 totalled more than \$82,000,000,000, the Department of Commerce, in a survey of foreign aid expenditure during that period, announced today.

The foreign aid total included Second World War Lend-Lease to many countries including the Soviet Union, Marshall Plan assistance to Western Europe, loans and direct grants and aid under the Point Four Programme and other schemes.

Reciprocal programmes by assisted countries totalling nearly \$11,000,000,000 offset the total, to make the United States net foreign aid almost \$72,000,000,000, the survey said.

Britain received 44 per cent of the goods, military equipment and funds provided by the United States during the period. This totalled \$39,500,000,000, of which nearly \$20,000,000,000 was given as Lend-Lease and wartime loans.

Other countries listed by the survey included the Soviet Union \$11,200,000,000, France \$7,000,000,000, Germany \$3,500,000,000, China \$3,100,000,000, Japan \$2,500,000,000.

The survey said: "As a result of wartime aid our former ally, the USSR, ranks second with almost 14 per cent of the total."

The survey divided the foreign aid into three periods during the 11 years—\$48,200,000,000 during the five-year World War II period; \$24,300,000,000 in the first five post-war years; and \$4,900,000,000 during the first year of the Korean war.—Reuter.

TALKS ON SUGAR AGREEMENT

London, Nov. 24. The International Sugar Conference, opening in London today, is expected to discuss proposals for a new international sugar agreement.

Both Cuba and Dominica are known to have expressed a desire for a new world agreement with realistic production and export quotas taking into account the changed world situation since 1937, when the present agreement was ratified.

The agreement has been extended several times by protocols. A meeting of the special committee of the International Sugar Council drew up proposals for a new agreement in October.

South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominica, France, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the United States, Yugoslavia, are participants in the agreements.

Hungary, Syria, Israel, Russia, Japan, India and Pakistan have been invited to send observers.—Reuter.

Historic Session Of Church

Manila, Nov. 23. An historic plenary session of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines will be held here on Jan. 7-27, the Catholic Press Bureau announced yesterday.

Pope Pius has named Thomas Norman Cardinal Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, to preside at the first such council meeting to be held in the 400-year-old history of the Philippines.

An overall discussion of Church problems in the country will be held. Recommendations will be made to the Holy See in Rome for new Church legislation that may be needed.—Associated Press.

Widows Vote Their Money To Posterity

London, Nov. 23. More than 50 old ladies—many of whom were housekeepers and ladies' maids in the more spacious days—attended a strange company meeting in London which decided that they cannot receive the bulk of their savings until 1972.

Most of them are widows or spinsters of about 70 or more. This announcement means that in many cases they will not live to have the benefit of their thrift.

So ended another chapter of the history of the once-prosperous United Women's Homes Association, Ltd., formed in 1925 to provide homes for women in poor circumstances.

Shares amounting to £116,000 were bought in the first seven years. They became a popular investment among domestic servants in big establishments. After being a great success the company got into difficulties in 1933, and a new board was elected after Chancery Court proceedings.

The stockholders, who have always hoped that their savings might one day come to them, were called to a meeting at Murray House, a block of flats in Vandon Street, Westminster, which belongs to the association.

They were asked to agree to the proposal that they should receive one-fifth of their investment next February, provided the remainder was not paid before 1972, and the interest was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 1½ per cent.

High costs of maintenance and repairs and fixed rent were the difficulties. The old ladies nodded and passed the proposal by 40 to 9.

The old ladies had nodded to each other, and after a few polite farewells picked up their handbags and umbrellas and went out to the chilly autumn of the November streets leaving their savings to posterity.

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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CHUBAN"	21st October	20th November
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"CARHAGE"	11th December	11th Jan. 1953

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CHUBAN"	2nd December	31st December
"CANTON"	19th December	19th Jan. 1953
"CARHAGE"	16th January	17th February

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	From U.K.	For
"SUNDA"	7th December	Japan
"SHILLONG"	7th Jan. 1953	Japan
Homewards	From	For
"SOMALI"	11th December	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Casablanca, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

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Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk.
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"SANGOLA"	due 26th Nov.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
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	due 7th Dec.	from Japan
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P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 8th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 9th Dec.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Bahrain, Kharram-shahr & Beirut
"ORNA"	due 16th Dec.	from P. Gulf, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
	sails 12th Dec.	for Japan

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"NELLORE"	due 16th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 15th Dec.	for Sandakan, Borneo, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"NANKIN"	due 25th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 26th Dec.	for Sandakan, Borneo, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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Drunken Drivers Problem

London, Nov. 23. Some of the doctor's difficulties in deciding whether a motor driver is under the influence of alcohol are mentioned by a London police surgeon, Dr. D. E. Howells, in the "British Medical Journal."

The signs of acute alcoholism vary from patient to patient, and even in the same person at different times.

The emotional upset of arrest produces a rapid sobering effect in some. Excessive fatigue and extreme chilling may also produce some of the symptoms of alcoholism.

The appearance of the eyes can often help in diagnosis, and a pink eye with a wide open pupil which does not constrict immediately a light is shone on it is a well-known sign.

Dr. Howells draws attention to another symptom, an inability to hold the eyes looking straight ahead, which is also seen in certain diseases.

The gaze drifts to one side, then jerks to the front, then again drifts; and this is commonly seen in people who have been drinking, unless they are chronic alcoholics. Eye signs are particularly important because, of course, good vision is a first essential in good driving.

Indeed, many doctors would like to see at least a routine medical test of the eyesight performed on all motorists suspected of dangerous driving, and not merely on the alcoholics.



NORTH BRITISH
The Best Tyre for Miles

Dutch Postress Dead

Amsterdam, Nov. 23. Hollands' oldest and most famous postman, Hendrikus J. van der Horst, died here on Friday night. He was 83, it was announced by the Roter.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arrives	Leaving	Onward For
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Yokohama & Kobe
"FRY-HILL" Jan. 20	Jan. 24	Japan
Homeward For		
"PEI HO" Dec. 8	Dec. 9	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Marseilles via Manila
"MONKAY" Jan. 3	Jan. 6	N. Africa & Europe
For passenger and freight:		
For freight to Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.		
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via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports.		
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"NOEVERETT"
Arrives Nov. 24 from Singapore.
Sails Nov. 25 for Kobe, Osaka, Hirohata, Yokohama & Nagoya.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives Dec. 8 from Manila.
Sails Dec. 9 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

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M.S. "NORDSTJERNAN"
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Sails Nov. 24 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khararshahi, Dacca & Baluchistan.

M.S. "THAI"
Arrives Nov. 24 from Singapore.
Sails Nov. 25 for Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Kinnai & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

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Projected Steel Firm In India

Washington, Nov. 23. The projected negotiations on a plan for forming an Indo-Japanese steel company are expected to enter a new stage here this week with the arrival of a Japanese official.

Mr. Tatsuno Sukyo, head of the newly-formed Japanese hydro-electric power development project, has arrived in the United States and is expected in Washington on Thursday.

It is understood that one of his main objects will be the discussion of the steel proposal with the three-man Indian Government delegation which arrived here a week ago.

The proposal is for construction of a mill in India which would produce pig iron for processing into steel in Japan.

The Indians came here intending to confer on the subject with any representatives Japan sends.

The talks possibly may push the project—outlined when the Japanese mission visited India some time ago—to near the final stage.

But before any Indo-Japanese agreement can be reached here and sent to the two governments for their decision, the Indian delegation presumably would have to wind up the first order of the day—the negotiations with the World Bank for a steel loan.

The Bank is sticking to the policy of not saying anything about loan applications until an agreement is reached but usually well-informed quarters understand that the talks are proceeding satisfactorily.—United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$595,761.20. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES	BANKS
HK Bank ... 1420 10 6 1420	
South Asia ... 150	
DOCKERS, ETC.	
Union ... 645	
Union ... 775 700	
HK Ship ... 140	
SHIPPING	
Water ... 1215	
Aqua Nav. ... 155	
DOCKERS, ETC.	
K. Wharf ... 01	
N. Wharf ... 01	
Electric ... 23.10 23.30 100 0 23.20	
Provident ... 12.00 12.00 100 0 12.00	
Wheelock ... 52 53 54 200 0 52 1/2	
Utilities	
Water ... 200 21.20 100 0 21	
Star Ferry ... 118	
C. Light (O) ... 0 9 9.80 200 0 9 3/4	
Electric ... 23.10 23.30 100 0 23.20	
Telephone ... 3.80 3.80 24 0 3.80	
INDUSTRIALS	
Cement ... 12.20 12.40	
Steel ... 20.20	
STOICES, ETC.	
Daily ... 18.70 18.70 200 0 18.70	
Woolen ... 25.00 25.00 200 0 25.00	
Clayford ... 34	
OUTRIGERS	
Pine ... 2 1/2 2 3/8	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Paragize ... 5.00 5.05 2000 0 5.05	
7/8 ... 7.00 0 7.00	

LAND, ETC.	WILKINSON	WILKINSON	WILKINSON
HK Land (O) ... 6.00 6.00 2000 0 6.00			
HK Land (N) ... 50 1/2			
Shai Land ... 1 1/2			
Humphreys ... 12.40 12.40 500 0 12 1/2			
Ready ... 2 1/2 2 1/2 450 0 2 1/2			
UTILITIES			
Water ... 20.00 21.20 100 0 21			
Star Ferry ... 118			
C. Light (O) ... 0 9 9.80 200 0 9 3/4			
Electric ... 23.10 23.30 100 0 23.20			
Telephone ... 3.80 3.80 24 0 3.80			
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement ... 12.20 12.40			
Steel ... 20.20			
STOICES, ETC.			
Daily ... 18.70 18.70 200 0 18.70			
Woolen ... 25.00 25.00 200 0 25.00			
Clayford ... 34			
OUTRIGERS			
Pine ... 2 1/2 2 3/8			
MISCELLANEOUS			
Paragize ... 5.00 5.05 2000 0 5.05			
7/8 ... 7.00 0 7.00			

Exchange Rates
Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
U.S. dollar (per \$1) ... 0.645
Sterling (per £1) ... 15.32
Indian rupee (per 100) ... 27.50
Indonesian guilders (per 100) ... 32.50
Siam (per 100) ... 32.50
Singapore (Straits) ... 11.25
7/8 ... 11.25

A NEW APPROACH WANTED

The Empire's Big Problem—The Dollar Shortage

Vital Decisions To Be Taken At Premiers' Conference

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 23.

A formidable agenda has been prepared for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which convenes here next Thursday.

Its main headings are familiar enough; they include such old friends as Commonwealth development, convertibility, the price of gold, the Sterling balances, relations with the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and the future of Imperial Preference.

It is not too much to say, however, that the solution of each and all these problems depends on the answer to one over-riding question: is it possible for Sterling to live in the same world, with the dollar?

If the Prime Ministers decide—as they must—that the answer is "Yes" and if they further (as they should) and say how it is to be done, all other problems will fade into insignificance.

This may seem to be a somewhat brash dismissal of problems which have baffled Commonwealth economists since the end of the war. It is nothing of the sort.

The problems that confront the Prime Ministers have one thing in common; they would never have arisen—at least certainly not in their present acute form—if the world had not been starved of dollars for the past seven years.

What is expected of the Commonwealth, therefore, is not a number of clear-cut answers to a list of separate and distinct economic problems but a completely new approach to the central problem of the dollar shortage.

The task is not an easy one. Nor does it fall on the shoulders of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers alone.

U.S.-CO-OPERATION
The dollar shortage is world-wide and the action needed to overcome it will require the active co-operation of the United States and Western Europe.

This does not mean, however, that there is nothing the Commonwealth can do by itself to mitigate some of the worst features of the dollar shortage. Obviously a great deal can be done—for example, by increasing the output of those Sterling commodities which are most likely to increase direct dollar earnings.

Before this can be done, however, there must be a more rational distribution of the Commonwealth's economic resources.

This will involve cuts in the industrialization programmes of some of the Dominions and the switching of resources in Britain from the consumer to capital goods industries.

Overseas investment programmes, moreover, should be financed as far as possible from the Sterling Area's own resources and this means it must earn a surplus in its current payments with the rest of the world.

But even if these things are done and there are political as well as economic barriers to be overcome before some of them can even be started—the Commonwealth will have achieved nothing more than a precarious balance in its dollar payments.

FUNDAMENTAL
Convertibility and the abolition of exchange restrictions will be as far away as ever.

The dollar shortage is a fundamental problem and fundamental changes will be needed before it can be finally overcome. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting, therefore, will be the curtain-raiser to future and wider international conferences on the dollar problem.

In all discussions of ways and means to solve this problem a good deal of thought will have to be given to the suggestion for an Atlantic payments union. The idea of such an institution, through which all international payments would be cleared, is not new. But it is undoubtedly the best proposal that has so far emerged from the many studies undertaken in recent years on the subject of the dollar gap.

A valuable contribution to world understanding of the part such an institution could play in solving the long-term problem of the dollar shortage has been made by "The Economist" which this week-end devotes a 17-page supplement to a discussion on how Sterling can live "on more friendly and less fearful terms" with the dollar.

The Atlantic payments union envisaged by "The Economist" would have certain features in common with the present European Payments Union.

IN UNITS
For instance, all payments would be made in units of equal worth, as in the E.P.U. In such a system the United States—and any other potential creditor country—would be required to receive payments for some of its exports in the form of deposits at the union.

Each member of the union would be given a stated deposit obligation—equal to its maximum overdraft facility. "The Economist" idea of how large this should be is "50 per cent of one year's trade or five per cent of one year's gross national product, whichever was the greater."

STAGGERING AMOUNT
Staggering though this might appear, "The Economist" goes on to argue that "it would really be better if deposit obligations were fixed at double this amount."

On this reckoning the United States' deposit obligation would be \$35 billion dollars.

"This would mean," the publication explains, "that if the United States continued to run a balance of payments surplus (and it should be given all the help it wants in keeping that surplus under control) then it would agree to receive payment for that surplus in up to \$35 billion dollars of interest-bearing claims on other peoples' resources."

"It would not mean that the United States would not be paid for its surpluses but that it would have to take payment in the only way it can be taken—imports from and investments in other countries."

MANY DIFFICULTIES
In the past 20 years, "The Economist" points out, the United States has covered its surplus by giving away about \$40 billion dollars of foreign aid (excluding war-time aid) and receiving over \$20 billion in non-interest-bearing gold.

This is a brief summary of the detailed proposals put forward by "The Economist" but it is sufficient to indicate not only the size of the operation which, according to informed opinion, is now necessary to solve the dollar shortage but also the immense political difficulties that would have to be overcome before a solution could be sought.

It would, of course, be idle to suppose that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers will incorporate such a grandiose scheme in their proposals they will in place before Mr. Eisenhower and the new United States Administration.

But it is clear that official opinion on both sides of the Atlantic is now in favour of seeking a once-for-all solution to the dollar problem rather than continuing the present "old trade" methods of closing the gap.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE
The strength which has developed in the stock markets in the past week has on the whole been well maintained.

The funds ended the week on a very confident note in fairly active conditions.

Medium-dated and national issues benefited more from this advance than irredeemable stocks but Dominion and Colonial stocks were also well supported.

Most spectacular advances of the week were again recorded in the foreign bond market where Japanese issues became buoyant on reports of an early announcement of debt settlement terms.

Reports on Friday that Japan will pay the Sterling equivalent of dollars and Swiss francs at specified pre-devaluation rates caused a renewed upsurge of prices.

Five-and-a-half per cent 1930 gapped 2 1/2 on the week and other issues improved by amounts varying from 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

A SHOCK
Industrial equities remained firm until mid-week when condition turned rather dull owing to profit-taking. However, the undertone remained firm and though business was small, by the end of the week dealers were reporting increasing inquiry.

Mid-week shock was the announcement of the huge loss on stocks sustained by the tailoring firm of Montague Burton.

There was some improvement in Kaffirs on a better reading of the political situation in South Africa, and the market closed a good week on a firm note.

After reaching a record low the previous week the "Financial Times" gold mines index was more than two points up on the week.

In the commodity share market rubber closed a good week on a firm note.

Teas were a dull market but, after early hesitancy, oils turned firm and some good gains were made before the close.

Coppers improved on news of further large developments in the opening up of new copper mines and also on hopes of an early settlement of the wage dispute in the Rhodesian copper belt.

Shipments Of Poor Quality Rubber
"Giving Malaya A Bad Name"

Singapore, Nov. 23. Shipments of rubber below contract quality are giving Malaya a bad name throughout the world, according to a prominent London rubber dealer here on a visit.

Stanley F. Ward, president of the firm which bears his name and a member of the London Rubber Trade Association, said Malaya's low quality shipments are forcing rubber dealers to look elsewhere.

Some customers, he said, are showing a preference for rubber from Indo-China, Ceylon and Indonesia.

The Minister of Materials in London has had so much difficulty with below-contract rubber shipments that they are now refusing to take delivery of inferior rubber, he said.

Mr. Ward urged Malaya rubber shippers and producers to "play fair" and to unite to penalise packers and shippers of bad rubber. He criticised the apathy of the Malayan rubber trade generally towards the Rubber Shipping and Packing Control Ordinance, which came into force on November 1.

The London dealer was amazed by the lack of publicity on the ordinance.

PANEL OF EXPERTS
He suggested the formation of an international panel of experts to work in close liaison with the Malayan Registration Board, the disciplinary body under the new packing ordinance.

Experts in New York and London, men of integrity and with technical knowledge, should visit those centres from which there are complaints about bad Malayan rubber shipments and make personal investigation, he said.

On the question of price, Mr. Ward said it would not be in Malaya's interest for rubber prices to go above the present level, at least for the time being.

If the price rises any higher, he said, it no longer would be competitive with synthetic rubber. This would inevitably delay the increase in consumption of natural rubber as against synthetic in the United States.—United Press.

Rubber Futures In Spore

Singapore, Nov. 22. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number	1 rubber	2 rubber	3 rubber	4 rubber	5 rubber	6 rubber	7 rubber	8 rubber	9 rubber	10 rubber
December	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
January	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
February	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
March	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
April	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
May	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
June	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
July	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
August	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
September	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
October	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
November	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
December	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
January	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
February	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
March	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
April	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
May	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
June	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
July	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
August	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
September	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
October	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
November	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
December	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

		SAILINGS		To	
"TIJWANGI"	Dec. 4	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang			
"TJIKAMPEK"	Dec. 7	Surabaya & Macassar			
"TASMAN"	Dec. 8	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Del			
"TEGELBERG"	Dec. 9	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius			
"TJIPANAS"	Dec. 10	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya			
"STRAAT SENDRA"	Dec. 10	Singapore, S. Africa & S. America			
"TJILUWAI"	Dec. 10	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang			
"TJITALENOKA"	Dec. 13	Singapore, Surabaya & Macassar			
"TJIKAMPEK"	Dec. 23	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya			
"BOISEVAIN"	Dec. 28	Japan			
"TASMAN"	Dec. 29	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang			
"TJIMUNTENG"	Dec. 31	Japan			
"TIJWANGI"	Jan. 2	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang			
"TJIPONDAS"	Jan. 7	Singapore, Surabaya & Macassar			
"RUYS"	Jan. 9	Manila, Singapore, Djakarta			
"VAN HEUTE"	Jan. 10	Manilla, S. Africa & S. America			
"TJILUWAI"	Jan. 13	Singapore, S. & S. Africa			
"TJURANTJET"	Jan. 10	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang			
"TASMAN"	Jan. 19	Japan			
"TJIPONDOK"	Jan. 23	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Del			
"TIJWANGI"	Feb. 8	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya			
"STRAAT MAKASSAR"	Feb. 9	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang			
"TJITALENOKA"	Feb. 9	Singapore, S. Africa & S. America			
"TJURANTJET"	Feb. 9	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya			
"TJIMUNTENG"	Feb. 11	Manila, Singapore & S. Africa			
"TJILUWAI"	Feb. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang			
"TJIKAMPEK"	Feb. 23	Singapore, Surabaya & Macassar			
"BOISEVAIN"	Mar. 9	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya			
		Manila, Singapore, Djakarta			
		Mauritius, S. Africa			
		S. America			
		ARRIVALS		From	
"TIJWANGI"	Nov. 28	Macassar, Surabaya, Semarang			
"TASMAN"	Dec. 6	Djakarta & Singapore			
"TEGELBERG"	Dec. 7	Japan			
"TJIPANAS"	Dec. 8	Japan			



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